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Tri-Weekly..... 5 00  
Weekly..... 2 00

TO CLUBS OR INDIVIDUALS, subscribing for  
five or more copies.....  
Tri-Weekly, per annum, in advance.....\$3 00  
Weekly..... 1 50  
Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

## Miscellaneous.

**GLENWOOD CEMETERY.**  
**THIS BEAUTIFUL BURIAL PLACE** of the dead having just been dedicated with appropriate ceremonies for the purpose, is now open for the reception of the remains of deceased persons.  
The Mausoleum has capacity for a hundred bodies, in which such friends of the dead, as may apply, can place the departed until they select sites for graves.  
The plan of the incorporators is one of equality as regards the lots, which will not be put up publicly for sale, (although they usually bring a premium,) making the early selections of lots the most desirable.  
An office is established in the city of Washington, applications will be punctually attended to at the present office, in the east wing of the building on entering the Cemetery.  
Visitors are requested not to drive fast through the Cemetery grounds.  
WM. S. HUMPHREYS.  
N. B. Glenwood is situated a short distance due north of the Capitol. Aug 27-3m

## TAKE NOTICE.

**NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.**  
P. under the United States Hotel, would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received New Fall and Winter Goods, in great variety. Such as Cloths, Casimires, and Vestings, of the latest importation, and is prepared to have them made up at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable manner, and at low rates of prices.

Ready-made Clothing business extensively this season, he feels confident that he can offer to those wishing to purchase a stock of Clothing, not inferior to any in this city, and not made up here; but cut in his own establishment, and made by our own ready-made men in this city, at low rates of prices. He is engaged in the clothing business with northern work in point of prices; and as to quality and style, he will leave for those who favor him with a call to judge.

He can sell house suits, Coats, Pants, and Vest, at the following low rates:  
Good suit for business purposes, out of cloth or cassimere, for the small sum of.....\$15  
Dress and Frock Coats, from.....\$10 to \$20  
Over-coats of different styles, from.....\$12 to \$25  
Suits and Ties, from.....\$2 50 to \$10  
Suits and Vest, from.....\$2 50 to \$10  
This stock of Clothing is of a superior quality, and has been made up since he received the fall and winter fashions.

He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of fancy articles—such as gloves, cravats, collars, umbrellas, &c.  
Sole agent for the sale of Scott's Report of Fashion, in this city.  
Sept 14-1f

**ARRIVAL OF NEW ENGLISH JEWELRY** and other Books—Odds and Ends from an old Drawer, by Veranda Retyu, M. D.  
Pianos and other Musical Instruments.  
Graduate Dramas, for the drawing room, by Anne Bowman.

Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature, by the Rev. Robert A. Wilmot.  
Matilda Lonsdale, or the eldest sister, by Charlotte Adams.  
A Tour round my Garden.

Admired, the Daughter, by Mrs. Newton Cross-land.  
Dorothy Priory, or Mortimer's College Life.  
Horses and Hounds, a practical treatise on their management, by J. Selwood, Esq. Mrs. Gore.

Outlines of Chemical Analysis, prepared for the Chemical Laboratory at Giesse, by Dr. Heinrich Will.  
Translated from the German by Daniel Bredt, M. D., of the United States Patent Office.  
The Forest in Exile, by Capt. Mayne Reid.  
On Sale at  
TAYLOR & MAURY,  
Jan 24 Bookstore, near 9th st.

**PAPER MOISTENER.—A New Invention** for moistening the leaves of a Copying Book, Postage Stamps, Envelopes, and Mailed Letters, when Counting Bank Bills; also useful for various other purposes. It will be found an indispensable article for every Desk. It is perfectly simple and cheap, and must come into general use.

The following are a few complimentary opinions of the Press:  
PAPER MOISTENER.—A new and very useful invention for moistening post office stamps, copying books, counting bills, &c. The common way of moistening stamps, &c., with the tongue, is a patent article, very simple and cheap, and must come into general use. It is seen.—Boston Transcript, Sept. 1854.

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## PROSPECTUS.

**"WASHINGTON SENTINEL."**  
I PROPOSE to publish in the city of Washington, in September, a political newspaper, under the name of the WASHINGTON SENTINEL.  
Doing so, it is proper I should make known the principles it will maintain, and the policy it will advocate.  
It will support cordially and earnestly the principles of the Democratic party of the United States. It does not propose to be the organ of any Department of the Government, except in so far as an independent maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its views.  
It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind flattery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the bold avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to be) the true organ of the Democratic party of the United States.

The SENTINEL will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution; a compact by which, also, they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their common agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all powers to the States, or to the people.  
The exercise of any powers beyond these delegated, is, therefore, an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of their own creation.

The Government will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter, it will more effectually strengthen and perpetuate the former.  
With regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the SENTINEL will take as the principles of its action, that Congress shall exercise no power which has not been delegated by the States, and that it shall not exercise any power which it cannot exercise in its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain indirectly an object through the exercise of constitutional powers, for the direct attainment of which it has no legal authority.

In respect to the internal administration of the Government, the SENTINEL will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States, by being less ambitious to exercise power, and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the management of all their domestic concerns, while confining to the Federal Government the management of external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests, and defence of the common rights, and honor of the United States.

The SENTINEL will advocate such a progressive foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies, and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and decided; but should not involve the United States in any entangling alliance, or in any other policy which infringes upon our rights, and places in the pathway of our commerce a dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy must be resisted by remonstrance, and, if need be, by force.

The national policy of the world in this age is essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World, and the ambitious restlessness of the people of the New, a conflict of colossal dimensions has developed itself.

Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our domestic concerns, prompts us to avoid in the affairs of our country, unless by their foreign or colonial policy our peace should be threatened, our security endangered, or our interests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations, and the national policy which infringes upon our rights, and places in the pathway of our commerce a dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy must be resisted by remonstrance, and, if need be, by force.

Our foreign policy should, indeed, be defensive; but to be properly defensive, it must sometimes be apparently aggressive. Our administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of impalpable dangers, commercial and political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it. It will be in the world and its destiny, than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colony, and a worn-out, anarchical despotism. We are the people whose every land, without color or distinction, is washed by the two great oceans of the world. Our agricultural productions are more varied and more essential to civilized life, and our progress—our material and moral progress—is more rapid than that of any other people living under one government. A continent, to a great extent, is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Isles of the sea, lying between us and the East, are our allies, and we are the agency of those influences, extending those peaceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and the rights of man, to the remotest corners of the world.

Such, then, is the policy which we shall be honest and truthful. The true friends of democratic principles we shall cordially support and defend. Its enemies in the field or in ambush we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions denounce.

To our future brethren of the press we extend the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal enemy of none of the other.

The present Democratic Administration has our cordial support for its success in the establishment of the great principles upon which it came into power; and in its honest labors to attain such an end, and will find the Sentinel its friend and ally.

For the Daily paper, \$10 a year, in advance. For the Tri-Weekly, \$5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of \$1 50 a year; in all cases payment to be made in advance.

All communications should be post paid, and addressed to BEVERLY TUCKER.

Editors throughout the country are requested to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, which shall receive in return a copy of ours.

BEVERLY TUCKER.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1853.

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## Miscellaneous.

## THE MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC CONNECTED!

**UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE:**  
ONLY 50 HOURS FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW YORK! AND 36 HOURS TO CINCINNATI!  
**CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD**  
The only Railroad Route from the Lower Mississippi to the Atlantic.

TIME FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO ONLY 20 HOURS!  
The Alton wharf boat at St. Louis, daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, a. m., and the REINDER leaves the Alton wharf boat at St. Louis daily at 5:30, p. m.

The steamers connect at Alton (only 25 miles from St. Louis) with express trains for ST. LOUIS, BLOOMINGTON, LASALLE, CHICAGO, AND THE EASTERN CITIES.  
Passengers leaving St. Louis by the steamer Winchester at 7 a. m., take the cars at Alton at 10 a. m., and arrive at Chicago the next morning in time to take the earliest morning trains going east.

Passengers leaving St. Louis by the Reinder at 5:30, p. m., take the cars at Alton (Saturday excepted) at 9 p. m., in time for the evening train.

This line via Chicago and Mississippi, Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island, or Chicago and Aurora railroads, connects with all the railroads of Chicago, and affords the most speedy route from St. Louis to points on the Mississippi river, and at above the Upper Rapids, as well as to points on the Illinois river and above Pekin, connect at Carlinville, Virden, Springfield, and Bloomington, with good Stage Lines for Hillsboro, Waverly, Danville, Terre-Haute, Pekin, and Potosi, and with the Great Western Railroad for Jacksonville, and Decatur, and at Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad for LaSalle.

THROUGH TICKETS, and Tickets to Central, can be had at the offices of the Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, and the New York and Erie railroads, St. Louis.

TICKETS can be had at the wharf boat and on the railroad packets, and at the offices of the Chicago and Mississippi, Illinois Central, and Chicago and Rock Island railroads.

E. KEATING, Sup't. C. & M. R. R.  
NEW YORK, January 1, 1854.

**CRAMER & ABBEGG,**  
Sole Importers of the United States, and sole Importers in the United States, Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.

**CARD.**—Upon the dissolution of the old firm, Heidiseck & Co., in 1853, the senior partner, who had the sole charge of its liquidation, conducted the business, and the liquidation of the vineyards, vaults, &c., which the original partnership had enjoyed.

Our new firm are his immediate successors and sole proprietors of the well-known brand, and marks similar to our own, which have appeared and may hereafter appear in this market, the name of our firm in full will be found on the labels around the cork.

**REMARKS, March 5, 1854.**  
Feb 9-2m  
HEIDISECK & CO.

**Bill for Injunction.** In the Circuit Court in the District of Columbia, sitting in Chancery.  
Christopher Adams, complainant,  
vs.  
James Guthrie, Defendants.  
Isaac N. Comstock, Samuel Brynston, and Richard Wallach.

**THIS bill of complaint** in the above cause states that on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1851, entered into a contract with the United States Government, agreeing to supply the government with five million of cartridges, for the use of the army, and to furnish, on or about the 12th day of January, A. D. 1852, assigned to one Samuel Strong, the said contract, and the said Strong agreeing and promising to pay to said complainant the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

The bill further states that the said Strong, on or about the 24th day of February, A. D. 1852, assigned the said contract, or moiety thereof, to the said Adams and Comstock, of the city of Albany and State of New York, and received from the said Adams and Comstock their obligation or promise for the payment of four thousand dollars, or thereabouts, to the said complainant, and the said Adams and Comstock, on or about the 12th day of January, A. D. 1852, assigned the said contract, or moiety thereof, to the said Adams and Comstock, of the city of Albany and State of New York, and received from the said Adams and Comstock their obligation or promise for the payment of four thousand dollars, or thereabouts, to the said complainant, and the said Adams and Comstock, on or about the 12th day of January, A. D. 1852, assigned the said contract, or moiety thereof, to the said Adams and Comstock, of the city of Albany and State of New York, and received from the said Adams and Comstock their obligation or promise for the payment of four thousand dollars, or thereabouts, to the said complainant, and the said Adams and Comstock, on or about the 12th day of January, A. D. 1852, assigned the said contract, or moiety thereof, to the said Adams and Comstock, of the city of Albany and State of New York, and received from the said Adams and Comstock their obligation or promise for the payment of four thousand dollars, or thereabouts, to the said complainant, and the said Adams and Comstock, on or about the 12th day of January, A. 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